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This is UNEVALUATED Information

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ARMY review completed.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR/Austria

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A. SOVIET ARMY SUPPLY

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2. Rear Services and Supply Procedures

a.

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the organization of the Rear Svcs at division level in the
95th Gds Rifle Div,

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- (1) the division Rear Svcs were headed
by the Chief of Rear Svcs, with the rank of colonel.
known as the Chief of MTO (Material'no-
Tekhnicheskoye Obezpecheniye - Material and Technical
Supply). the subordination of
the Chief of Rear Svcs, should be
directly subordinate to the division CG. There were
several sections subordinate to him, each headed by
an officer who was responsible to the Chief of Rear
Svcs.

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- (a) OVS (Obozo-Veshchevoye Snabzheniye) - Equipment and Clothing Supply
- (b) PFS (Prodovol'stvenno-Furazhnoye Snabzheniye) - Rations and Forage Supply
- (c) KEO (Kvartirno-Eksploatatsionnyy Otdel) - Billeting Sec
- (d) TBO (Tovarno-Bytovoye Obsluzhivaniye) - PX Services (Voyentorgs)
- (e) Finance Sec and Bank
- (f) Ordnance and Ammunition Svcs (Art-Vooruzheniye) - This service was further broken down into an Ammunition Supply Sec and a Weapons Repair Sec. [redacted] the shop of the Weapons Repair Sec was capable of handling all repairs on every weapon of the rifle division, with the possible exception of tanks and SU-76 guns. This shop also made repairs on rifle regiment arms which were too complicated or difficult for the regimental Weapons Repair Shop (see Encl A). [redacted] the Weapons Repair Sec handled all weapons spare parts and was also responsible for the issue of weapons. The Ammunition Supply Sec was responsible for the supply of ammunition.

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- [redacted]
- (2) There was also a Deputy CO for Technical Matters at division level, [redacted] subordinate to the CG directly. [redacted] he was not subordinate to the Chief of Rear Svcs. He headed the following sections:
- (a) GSM (Goryuche-Smazochnyye Materialy) - POL Supply
 - (b) AVTO-ROTA - Transportation Co
 - (c) Vehicle Repair Shop (Remontnyy Zavod) - This shop was located in the Berndorf Fabrik, Berndorf (N 47-56, E 16-06), and [redacted] it was capable of handling major vehicle repairs.

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- (3) The following services also existed at division level. [] each service chief was responsible for the supply functions of his respective service through the Chief of Rear Svcs, []

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- (a) Chief of Sig Svcs (or Chief of Communications)
- (b) Chief of Engr Svcs
- (c) Chief of Cml Svcs
- (d) Chief of Medical Svcs (Senior Doctor) - (For information on the division Medical Svcs, see subpar A 3 e.)

- (4) See Encls A and B for [] estimate of the Rear Svcs, 287th Gds Rifle Regt. 25X1

- (5) See Encl C for [] estimate of the Rear Svcs, 2d Rifle Bn, 287th Gds Rifle Regt. 25X1

- (6) At company level the first sergeant of each rifle company was responsible for the supply functions of the company. He was aided by a combination supply and company clerk (Pisar'-Kaptenarmus), usually a private. The first sergeant and the clerk issued clean linen, underwear, soap, and cigarettes. Whenever ammunition was used, the first sergeant and clerk were responsible for its issue when it was received from the battalion Ammunition Supply Sqd. For other supply issues the first sergeant drew directly from the regimental Clothing and Equipment Supply (OVS).

In addition to the first sergeant and clerk, each company had a medical NCO (San-Instruktor) who was responsible for the personal hygiene of the company EM. He accompanied EM to sick call each day, and provided any necessary first aid during training.

Each company was also assigned a shoe repair man (sapozhnik), normally a private. He was responsible for making small shoe repairs, using issue hand equipment. Any repairs he could not make with his equipment he took to the regimental shoe repair shop, which had repair machinery. Here he either made the repairs himself or left the footwear for repair.

- b. The duties and responsibilities of Rear Svcs personnel [] are partially given in Encls A, B, and C. 1. 25X1

- c. [] no changes in the organization of the Rear Svcs made during or after World War II. 25X1

- d. The depth of the rear area [] from field manuals was as follows: 25X1

Regiment - 5-6 km
Division - 15 km
Army - 40 km

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- e. [] the term "rear area" meant that area which was used for concentrating supplies during wartime for a particular unit. In peacetime the term meant the distance from the supply depots to the units that were serviced. 25X1
- f. [] 25X1
- g. [] the Soviet Army was responsible for some Air Force supply and logistical support, [] 25X1
- h. [] each chief of service at division and regimental level (Chief of Sig Svcs, Chief of Engr Svcs, Chief of Cml Svcs, etc) was responsible for the supply of his respective service, [] At both division and regimental level, these chiefs were subordinate to the C of S. [] 25X1
- i. At division level there was a Chief of Arty who headed all the division artillery, tank SP, and AT units; a similar officer existed at regimental level, who also controlled AAA units. [] 25X1
- j. [] clothing and equipment needs of organic regimental artillery units were taken care of by the regimental supply organization (see Encl A). Ammunition supply and weapons repair was handled by the regimental Ord and Ammunition Svcs (see Encl A). SU-76 guns belonging to the regiment were probably serviced by the division Weapons Repair Sec (see subpar A 2 a (1) (f), above). [] 25X1
- [] The Soviet term for the Ord and Ammunition Svcs (Artillereskoye-Vooruzheniye) is misleading. This service actually supplied the entire regiment with ammunition, regardless of whether it was an infantry or artillery element. This service was also responsible for the repair of all regimental weapons with the possible exception of the SU-76 guns, as noted above.) 25X1
- k. [] the following information on specific supply procedure: 25X1
- (1) Motor vehicles [] 25X1
 - (2) POL - [] the responsibility of the Chief of POL, through the Deputy CO for Technical Matters. For details of procedure, see subpar A 5 e. 25X1
 - (3) Ammunition - the ammunition Supply Sec of regimental Ord and Ammunition Svcs picked up ammunition for the regimental ammunition dump [] 2. The battalions sent their ammunition supply squads to the regimental dump; these squads picked up the required amount of ammunition and either delivered it to the companies or had it picked up by the company first sergeants. [] 25X1
- [] 25X1

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25X1

- (4) Tanks, prime movers, and bridging equipment [redacted] 25X1
- (5) Spare parts - spare parts for all rifle regiment weapons with the exception of the SU-76 guns were handled by the Weapons Repair Shop, Ord and Ammunition Svcs. [redacted] 25X1

1. [redacted]

m. [redacted]

n. [redacted]

3. Evacuation

25X1

a. [redacted] 25X1

In CGFA units troops had one or two medical lectures, usually immediately after arrival in CGFA. These lectures were mainly on personal hygiene.

- b. [redacted] a medical examination before induction into the Soviet Army. About 15-20 men were examined at one time. Height and weight were recorded; a chest X-ray was taken; a stethoscope heart check was made; eyes, ears, and teeth were checked; blood pressure count was taken; a check was made for hemorrhoids, rupture, and flat feet; lung capacity was measured; and a visual check was made for the presence of VD. [redacted] 25X1

Physical standards for acceptance to OCS were higher than those required of a draftee. [redacted] persons with flat feet, bow legs, poor teeth, poor eyesight, TB, or other serious afflictions were not acceptable as officer candidates. [redacted] 25X1

In 1947 the educational prerequisite for the Inf OCS at Tashkent was a minimum of nine classes; in 1950 it was raised to 10 classes. However, the most important prerequisite was political reliability; candidates had to be of unquestionable political reliability and more emphasis was placed on this than any other requirement. [redacted] 25X1

c. [redacted]

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25X1

[redacted] in Austria annual physical exams were given to all officers and EM, usually during the summer. The exam was conducted by the regimental Medical Co and consisted of a check of teeth, lung capacity, height, weight, and eyes. A chest X-ray was also taken with an X-ray machine sent from the division hospital in St. Poelten (N48-12, E 15-37).

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In addition to this annual physical, monthly checks were conducted by the battalion feldsher. These were very cursory and were normally a check of VD and personal hygiene. The regimental Medical Co also gave all officers and EM an unknown inoculation once a year, usually in the spring.

- d. The 95th Gds Rifle Div had a Medical Bn (Sanitarnyy Batalion) with headquarters in Amstetten (N 48-07, E 14-52), which operated a small hospital in Amstetten, a two-story dispensary (polyklinik) in St. Poelten, and a three-story hospital in St. Poelten.

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The Medical Bn was broken down into six medical companies, one each for the three rifle regiments, the Gun Arty Regt, How Regt, and Tk SP Regt. There were possibly more unknown units for each separate battalion. Each medical company operated a regimental dispensary, and [redacted] each separate battalion also had a dispensary.

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The Medical Co, 287th Gds Rifle Regt, consisted of seven officers (two to three doctors, one dentist, two feldshers, and one pharmacist) and 10-15 EM. The company operated a 15-cot dispensary for the treatment of minor ailments, and a duty doctor was available 24 hours a day.

Sick call was held daily from 1700-1800 hours. An average of five to six men from each rifle company attended sick call each day, but were rarely declared unfit for duty. Treatment was very brusque: for instance, a soldier would tell a long tale of woe to the feldsher, who asked, "Do you smoke?" When the soldier said that he did, the feldsher would either give him some pills or advise him to stop smoking.

If a man became seriously ill during the day he was taken to the dispensary, regardless of the prescribed hour of sick call.

- e. [redacted] a CGFA hospital in Vienna [redacted] contained therapeutical, neurological, eye, ear, nose, throat, and psychological sections. There were about 25 patients being treated for mental diseases at that time. There were about 30 patients in the therapeutical ward being treated for stomach trouble, and about 25 patients in the neurological ward.

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Of the personnel servicing the hospital 30-40% were women, nearly all enlisted privates. In addition there were some Soviet civilian women employed there, and [redacted] one or two commissioned female doctors. The EW served as nurses and ward helpers.

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There were an unknown number of medical officers ranging in rank from junior lieutenant to colonel with the hospital. The CO was Col (fau) BELOV.

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there was a hospital for VD and infectious diseases located in Moedling (N 48-05, E 16-17),

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- f. For the proportion of female personnel in the CGFA hospital in Vienna, see subpar A 3 e, above. EW serving in the division hospital of the 95th Gds Rifle Div in St. Poelten. Of the approximately 200 enlisted personnel in the division Medical Bn, over one half were women, mostly privates first class who served in the division hospital as nurses, ward girls, and technicians.

25X1

g.

25X1

h.

- i. how evacuation of wounded would be carried out in the event of future hostilities,

25X1

There would be a medical platoon at rifle battalion level during wartime

headed by the feldsher that was already with the battalion. The existing company medical NEO would be the link between the wartime battalion medical platoon and the rifle company. Evacuation would go through the battalion first aid point, regimental medical company facilities, and division medical battalion facilities, probably to a field or other type of hospital.

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emergency would be available at regimental level. At battalion level first aid only would be provided.

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j.

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During a 40-km march in the Allentsteig training area in August 1953, EM were given a full water canteen and water discipline was practiced. No salt tablets or purifying agents were issued. Although EM were not supposed to drink water along the route of march, they drank freely from ditches, canals, and creeks.

4. Soviet Army Supply in Austria

a. [redacted] 25X1

b. [redacted] 25X1

houses of the CGFA were located in Hungary. the ware-

c. [redacted] 25X1

d. [redacted]

e. [redacted] the following units of fire (Boyevoy Komplekt) for the rifle company weapons listed below. 25X1

Weapon

Unit of Fire

M1895 Nagant revolver	14 rounds
M1933 TT pistol	16 rounds
M1944 Mossin-Nagant carbine	100 rounds
PPSh SMG	300 rounds
DPM 7.62-mm LMG	1,000 rounds
M1943 Goryunov HMG	2,000 rounds
SPG-82	9-18 rounds
RPG-40	6-12 rounds
RPG-6 hand grenade	1 per EM
RG-42 hand grenade	2 per man

The annual peacetime expenditure of ammunition for training of a rifle company, [redacted] was 4,000 rounds for carbines and MGs and 3,500 rounds for the PPSH SMG. 25X1

f. [redacted] 25X1

g. [redacted] information on combat rations: 25X1

(1) The 287th Gds Rifle Regt had a combat ration which was part of the NZ (Neprikosnovenny Zapas - Emergency Rations). The ration was kept at the regimental Rations and Forage Supply warehouse. It consisted of 800 grams of zwieback (Sukhar'), 50 grams of sugar, 400 grams of canned meat, one to two grams of salt, and two to three grams of tea. Every 35-45 days the zwieback was replaced, with the old zwieback being issued to the regimental mess for consumption.

(2) [redacted] the NZ for a company contained, in addition to the rations listed above, one unit of fire for each weapon in the company. The units of fire were normally kept in the company arms room under lock and key. For units of fire [redacted] see subpar A 4 e. 25X1

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25X1

- (3) EM on guard duty along the demarcation line were issued individual emergency rations containing the items listed in subpar A 4 g (1). These rations were kept in a cheesecloth bag, and were inspected every 30-60 days by a feldsher; it was usually necessary to replace the zwieback. On rare occasions the meat cans were replaced because they were rusty and the contents were declared unsafe.

- h. [redacted] how much fuel was required for the regiment or any other unit. [redacted] was standard operating procedure for all vehicles to be fully gassed each night, and that it was necessary to replenish the fuel level at the regimental POL dump three to four times each year. The regiment had about 160 vehicles.

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- i. [redacted] the Soviet Army had organic heavy bridging equipment as well as light engineer bridging equipment which was supplemented by local supply.

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- j. [redacted] chemical warfare information:

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25X1

- (1) Each officer and EM in the 287th Gds Rifle Regt had a Shlem 1 gas mask, protective cape, protective gloves, and protective socks. [redacted] company also kept [redacted] DM-11 smoke pots and four or five RDG-1 smoke grenades in the company arms room for training purposes only.

25X1

- (2) The 287th Gds Rifle Regt had a Cml Sqd at regimental headquarters. [redacted] this squad had a small storeroom, and heard that a number of protective combination suits for officer personnel and other CW equipment was stored there.

25X1

b.

25X1

- k. [redacted] EM were supposed to have individual aid packets of iodine ampules and wound dressings; however, no EM was issued such a packet. [redacted] in the military hospital in Vienna [redacted] penicillin and sulfadylene were on hand.

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25X1

5. Unit Supply and Maintenance

- a. None of the companies of the 287th Gds Rifle Regt had supply rooms; they had only a supply closet for such expendables as soap, cigarettes, toilet paper, etc. The first sergeant of each company was responsible for all supply functions, and merely selected a detail whenever it was necessary to pick up supplies at the regimental supply point. Most of the companies had in the T/O an EM supply and company clerk (Pisar'-Kaptenarmus), usually a private. He assisted the first sergeant in company supply functions by doing all the necessary supply administrative work, and was responsible for the following administrative work:

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<u>Type</u>	<u>Item</u>
Company Admin	Training schedule (Raspisaniye Zanyatiya)
Company Admin	Roster of personnel (Kniga 2 Ur)
Training	Firing record (Zhurnal Strel'b)
Supply	Weapons inspection record (Kniga Osmotra Oruzhiya)
Supply	Weapons repair sign-out book (Kniga Sdachi Oruzhiya v Remont)
Training	Attendance of NCOs at NCO training (Zhurnal Ucheta Instruktorsko-Metodicheskikh Zanyatiyas Serzhantskimi Sostavami)
Company Admin	Sick book (Kniga Bol'nykh)
Supply	Company property book (Kniga Ucheta Vocruzheniya I Imushchestva Roty)
Company Admin	Complaint book (Kniga Zhalob)
Company Admin	Pass book (Kniga Uvol'nyayemykh)
Supply	Weapons condition and biography record (Kartochka Kachestvennogo Sostoyaniya Oruzhiya)
Supply	Individual supply and equipment record (Yarmoturnyye Kartochki)
Company Admin	Personnel status record (Stroyevaya Zapiska)
Company Admin	Record of punishments and encouragements (Kartochka Vzyskaniya I Pooshchreniya)
Company Admin	TDY and leave record (Kniga Ucheta Komandirovok)
Training	Training progress book (Kniga Ucheta Boyevoy Podgotovki)

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There were no supply functions at battalion level except for the ammunition supply functions of the Ammunition Supply Sqd (see Encl C).

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- b. [redacted] the procedure for moving of supply points to the field. The Vehicle Repair Plat had two mobile repair trucks that accompanied the regiment to the field, and they were used in making repairs to vehicles that broke down along the route.
- c. All supplies destined for the 95th Gds Rifle Div arrived by rail at Steyregg (N 48-17, E 14-22). From there they were picked up by vehicles from the 287th Gds Rifle Regt and delivered to the regimental caserne at Auhof (N48-21, E 14-20).7.

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- d. There were approximately 160 vehicles in the 287th Gds Rifle Regt.⁸
- e. The 1st Bn, 287th Gds Rifle Regt, [] had six to eight horses and four horse-drawn wagons which were used to haul supplies to rifle platoons scattered along the demarcation line. The organic transportation of the Housekeeping Plat delivered the supplies to the various company headquarters and further distribution to the platoons was made with the horse-drawn wagons.
- f. Gasoline arrived at Steyregg by rail in tank cars with an estimated capacity of 15 tn. per car. From the railroad station, the gasoline was delivered to the regimental POL supply dump⁷ in fuel trucks with an estimated 2,000-liter capacity. The regimental POL Sec had two ZIS-5 gasoline trucks and one Studebaker gasoline truck.
- g. [] For ammunition expenditures [] see subpar A 4 e.
- h. The 287th Gds Rifle Regt had the following foreign-made equipment:

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<u>Amount</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
About 80 sets	Quilted jacket and trousers	Captured from the Germans during World War II; used for winter guard duty
About 80 pr	Fleece-lined boots	Same as above
30	Ford 2½-ton truck	US-made
1	Chevrolet 1½-ton truck	US-made
37	Studebaker 2½-ton truck	US-made
12	Jeep	US-made
1	Dodge 3/4-ton truck	US-made
1	Studebaker gasoline truck	US-made; 2,000-liter capacity
1	Studebaker mobile repair truck	US-made. [] the chassis was a Studebaker, but the body had been changed to accommodate a vehicle repair shop.
1	Armored personnel carrier	US-made; armed with two US Browning MGs. ⁹
Entire supply	Medicine in military hospital near Vienna	All medicine had German lettering

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- i. According to an unknown order issued in 1953 by the Defense Ministry, all officers were supposed to learn to drive, and were to drive a minimum of 100 km. annually. However, [] regiment was held to a rigid fuel consumption limit, and had to save gasoline wherever possible; consequently, the order was only partially carried out.

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Officers also received one hour each month of general vehicle orientation and some basic vehicle maintenance instruction. This was given by the assistant to the regimental Deputy CO for Technical Matters.

EM in the regiment were selected to attend the division Drivers' School. Upon completing the school, they were assigned to either the regimental Trans Co or wherever there was a shortage of drivers. []

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[] 30% of the officers and 20% of the EM in the 287th Gds Rifle Regt knew how to drive.

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- j. The 287th Gds Rifle Regt had a Vehicle Repair Plat (Remontnyy Vzvod) which maintained a repair shop for regimental vehicles. It could handle only minor repairs. For a breakdown of this platoon, see Encl B. [] such a platoon existed in each rifle regiment.

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[] the division repair shop (Remontnyy Zavod) was located in the Berndorf Fabrik in Berndorf.

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[] saw Austrian and Soviet civilians in the area. The factory consisted of several two-story buildings. [] all major vehicle repairs could be accomplished there, and that all tanks and SP guns in the division were serviced there; []

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- k. [] a large percentage of the vehicles in the 287th Gds Rifle Regt were blocked up in garages and were removed only when necessary; for example, maneuvers or field exercises. The SU-76 guns were also in garages, but remained on their tracks.

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During the fall of 1953 the division CG came to Auhof and ordered an unexpected alert, timing the departure of the vehicles (SU-76 guns, jeeps, trucks, motorcycles, etc). The first vehicle was operating in 10 minutes, the last in about 90 minutes. Because of the age and condition of some of the vehicles it was practically impossible to get them all operating in a short time. When removing the vehicles from storage it was necessary only to hook up the battery and fill the radiator. Once the vehicles were in running order they were dispatched to pre-assigned duties where they were loaded.

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The division CG was very dissatisfied with the operation, and stated that he expected all vehicles to be operating within 30 minutes. In the division it was standard operating procedure to have all vehicles and men loaded and combat ready within 90 minutes.

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6. Supply and Maintenance of Individual Equipment

- a. In Austria EM received an individual weapon upon assignment to a unit and kept it until demobilization. When the weapon was not being used for training or range firing, it was stored in the company arms room (Ruzhpark). No ammunition was issued to EM unless they were on guard duty or on the firing range. The first sergeant was responsible for the issue of ammunition on the firing range, and also for seeing that it was actually fired. Ammunition was kept in the company arms room in a pad-locked steel locker. The emergency unit of fire for the NZ was also kept there at all times.

All individual items of chemical equipment were inspected by the Cml NCO from the rifle battalion headquarters. He made any repairs that he could on these items, which included gas mask and protective cape, socks, and gloves.

All company weapons which needed repair were sent to the regimental Weapons Repair Shop, which was capable of making minor repairs and replacing parts on all regimental weapons from the TT pistol to the 57-mm AT gun.

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Weapons which could not be repaired in regimental shops were sent to the shop of the division Weapons Repair Sec. There were no regimental facilities capable of servicing the SU-76 gun, so it was necessary for division to service and repair this weapon. This would be accomplished by the division Vehicle Repair Shop.

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Each company had a shoe repair man, an EM who was capable of making minor repairs in the company with issue tools. If he could not make the repairs at the company, he took the footwear to the regimental shoe repair shop, where he either used the equipment to make the repairs or else left the footwear to be repaired. If they were beyond repair it was the responsibility of the first sergeant of the company to secure a new issue from Clothing and Equipment Supply at regiment.

Clothing repairs were done by the EM themselves or were sent to the regimental tailor shop (see Encl A).

There were regimental showers in the caserne of the 287th Gds Rifle Regt which could accommodate one rifle company or its equivalent at one time. EM went to the showers every 10 days in formation, and the showers were kept open on Saturdays for the officers.

the water was too hot or too cold.

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While at the showers EM exchanged their dirty underwear for clean with a storekeeper from the regimental Clothing and Equipment Supply (OVS). The showers were the responsibility of the OVS.

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Officers were responsible for cleaning all items of personal clothing at their own expense. The common practice was to give it to one of the Austrian cleaning women, who had it done for the officers.

The soiled bed linen and underwear were taken to Urfahr (N 48-19, E 14-17) by OVS and cleaned by a civilian laundry.

EM had to wash their own uniforms, and they received an issue of soap for the showers and for laundry.

the EM's uniforms were unbelievably dirty, since they used one uniform for training, fatigue duty, etc. 25X1

The food issued to the EM is listed in subpar A 6 c, below. The food was inspected three times daily by the regimental duty doctor for sanitation.

b. Units of fire [] are given in subpar A 4 e. 25X1

c. Rations for officers and EM [] were identical except that officers received the following items each month in addition to the standard ration: 25X1

Four 300-gram cans of fish or meat
1,200 grams of butter (40 grams daily)
900 grams of zwieback (30 grams daily)

There was generally no difference between the summer and winter ration except that more bread was issued during the winter. There was no difference in meals on holidays. The average daily menu consisted of the following items:

<u>Breakfast</u>	<u>Dinner</u>	<u>Supper</u>
Gruel	Borsht	Soup or gruel
Tea	100 grams meat	Herring or vegetable
2 grams sugar	Vegetable	15 grams sugar
300 grams bread	300 grams bread	Tea
		300 grams bread

During the summer the bread ration dropped to a total of 800 grams for all three meals. Coffee was never served.

A sum of 150 schillings was deducted from the officers' pay each month, for which each officer received additional amounts of butter, meat, and sugar, as well as milk and cocoa. EM never received either of these items. As of July 1953 officers and reenlistee EM only could buy wine, beer, cognac, and vodka in the PX, while the other EM could not buy any alcoholic beverages. Officers could also buy sandwiches, eggs, cheese, and fresh fruits at their club.

Officers and EM could buy salami, candy, canned meat, cookies, etc, in the PX, but purchases by EM were limited by their low pay.

Bulgarian wine cost about 16 schillings per bottle, USSR-made vodka 15 schillings for a half-liter, and Hungarian cognac about 15 schillings for a half-liter.

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- d. [] the following clothing allowance for officers and EM, []^{10.}

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(1) Special Dress Uniform

(a) Officers

Quantity	Item	Material	Color	Comments
1	Parade blouse (mundir)	Wool	Khaki	Issued for five years; custom-tailored, form-fitting.
1 pr	Breeches	Wool	Blue	Issued for one year

(b) EM

Quantity	Item	Material	Color	Comments
1	Parade blouse (mundir)	Wool	Khaki	For EM on demarcation line duty and NCO's only. Issued for three years.
1 pr	Breeches	Wool	Khaki	Same as above

(2) Service Uniforms

(a) Officers

Quantity	Item	Material	Color	Comments
1	Overcoat	Wool	Dark gray	Issued for two years
1	Blouse (Kitel')	Wool	Khaki	Issued for two years
1 pr	Breeches	Wool	Khaki	For winter wear only
1	Tunic (Gimnasterka)	Cotton	Khaki	Issued for one year
1 pr	Breeches	Cotton	Khaki	For summer wear only

As of 1950, no wool khaki tunics were issued to officers, who were supposed to wear the cotton tunic in summer and the woolen blouse the rest of the year. However, many officers preferred the loose-fitting, more comfortable woolen tunic to the form-fitting blouse. They bought cloth, had woolen tunics made to order, and wore them despite the regulation.

(b) EM

Quantity	Item	Material	Color	Comments
1	Bushlat-type mackinaw	Cotton	Khaki	Issued for three years
1	Overcoat	Wool	Gray	Issued for three years
1	Tunic	Cotton	Khaki	Issued for six months. The new issue was used for dress uniform, the old issue for work
1 pr	Breeches	Cotton	Khaki	Same as above

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25X1

EM had no special summer uniform in Austria; they wore the same issue both summer and winter, with the exception of the headgear, which was the overseas cap in the summer and the flannel cap in the winter.

(3) Combat-Field Uniform

[redacted] after World War II no combat or field uniforms were worn. In the fall of 1952 or spring of 1953, [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] the regimental supply sergeant from Auhof to St. Poelten. Here the sergeant was issued boxes containing field shoulderboards and dull plastic buttons for overcoats for all personnel (officer and EM) of the 287th Gds Rifle Regt. These items were not issued to individuals but were stored in the regimental Clothing and Equipment Supply warehouse.

25X1

(4) Women's Uniform¹¹.

(5) Special Uniforms

There were about 80 sets of quilted jackets and trousers and about 80 pairs of fleece-lined boots in the 287th Gds Rifle Regt. These items, captured German army equipment, were issued to EM on guard duty in cold weather.

Technical and motor officers and some EM mechanics were issued brown drill overalls.¹²

[redacted] no other special uniforms in the Soviet Zone of Austria.

25X1

25X1

Musicians assigned to large ensembles or orchestras wore a special blouse (mundir) and breeches of good wool.¹³

[redacted] many officers had their uniforms tailor-made according to their individual tastes, and that the uniforms varied in cut, color, design, lining, pockets, etc.

25X1

25X1

(6) Headgear

(a) Officers

As of 1950, officers were not issued and did not wear overseas caps (pilotka).

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25X1

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Description and Comments</u>
1	Garrison hat (Furazhka)	Wool	Khaki with red band	Issued for two years. ¹⁴
1	Fur cap	Artifi- cial fur	Gray	Issued for two years. ¹⁵

(b) EM

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Description and Comments</u>
1	Overseas cap	Cotton	Khaki	Issued for summer wear
1	Garrison- visored cap	Wool	Khaki	Exchanged with overseas cap; for winter wear. Worn if blouse was worn.
1	Fur cap	Flannel	Gray	Issued for three years

EM on demarcation line duty were issued steel helmets, but wore the conventional headgear. The other EM of the 287th Gds Rifle Regt had no helmets issued, but the regimental Clothing and Equipment Supply had one helmet for each officer and EM. EM on demarcation line duty also had blouses and garrison hats, in order to make a presentable appearance to foreigners. These men and musicians were the only EM so clothed.

(7) Footwear

(a) Officers

Officers were initially issued one pair of black cowhide boots, and after eight months one pair of black calfskin boots. After that they received leather for soles and uppers every eight months, but no leg parts; they either had to buy their own leg parts or use old parts for boot repair.¹⁶ Infantry officers were not issued low quarters, but could buy them at their own expense and wear them.

(b) EM

EM were issued black leather cowhide boots¹⁷. every eight months.

(8) Accessories

(a) Officers

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Description and Comments</u>
1	Sam Browne belt	Leather	Tan	Issued for five years
1	Map case	Leather	Brown	Issued only once for entire term of service.
2 pr	Underwear	Cotton	White	Summer wear; issued for one year

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25X1

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Description and Comments</u>
1 pr	Underwear	Flannel	White	Winter wear; issued for two years
3 pr	Footwraps	Flannel	White	Issued for one year. From 1950-1951, officers were occasionally issued socks instead of footwraps.

Officers were issued the following items while assigned to a particular unit:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Color</u>
1	Blanket	Flannel	Gray with white stripes
4	Sheets	Linen	White
1	Pillow	Cotton	White
1	Mattress	Cotton	White
3	Pillow cases	Linen	White
1	Cot	Steel	Unk

Officers were not issued handkerchiefs, gloves, raincoats, knapsacks, mess gear, and ammo pouches, and had to buy the following items at their own expense: two pair underwear, four handkerchiefs, mess gear (spoon, plate, knife, cup), two sheets, one pillow case, one blanket, one uniform, one pair of boots, toilet articles, a sewing kit, and canned food to last two to three days. The suitcase was never used, though it was supposed to be taken to the field and on practice alerts.

The officers also had to buy colored pencils, a compass, circle, road distance gauge, protractor, ruler, eraser, pencil sharpener, and stationery, all for the map case.

officers of the 287th Gds Rifle Regt bought all the above items except the blanket, sheets, and pillow case, which they drew from company supply. If there was a shortage, the EM went without. 25X1

(b) EM

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Description and Comments</u>
2 sets	Underwear	Flannel or cotton	White	Received a fresh set every 10 days; flannel in winter cotton in summer.
1 pr	Gloves	Flannel and canvas	Brown and khaki	Issued for one year
1	Belt	Leather	Brown	Issued for three years
1	Belt	Canvas	Tan	Issued for three years

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25X1

EM also received a rucksack, some mess gear, a canteen, ammunition pouches, jacket belt, trousers belt, poncho, and toilet articles. [redacted]

25X1

EM received the same bedding as described for officers, except for the mattress and pillow. EM received a mattress cover and pillow sack which they filled with straw.

(9) Reenlistees

"Sverkhstrochniki" (reenlistees) drew the same clothing and equipment as all other EM.

(10) Sizes of Uniforms

The sizes of ready-made uniforms were from size 1 (smallest) to size 6 (largest). [redacted]

25X1

(11) [redacted]

25X1

(12) Uniform Changes

[redacted] all infantry officers would receive a roll collar blouse in the near future, the same type as was issued to air force and armor officers.

25X1

(13) Shortages

There was a definite shortage of officer and EM fur hats, because they wore out before the new issue was made. Most officers had to buy a fur hat in the PX. There was also a shortage of EM boots, [redacted] no other shortages.

25X1

(14) Seasonal Uniform Changes

The seasonal change in uniform was made at the discretion of the division CG. EM in Austria had no winter uniform as such; they simply added the overcoat to their uniform and wore a flannel winter cap or visored garrison cap (if they were wearing a blouse). The summer uniform was usually worn from 15 April to the end of October, and the winter uniform from the first of November to 15 April.

(15) Wearing of Uniforms by Civilians

Upon discharge an EM could keep his rucksack, an overcoat, boots, hat, one uniform, and two pair of underwear. He was permitted to wear these items in civilian life, provided he removed the military buttons, shoulderboards, rank, and other insignia. It was quite common to see civilians wearing uniform items but without insignia.

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25X1

- e. Officers could buy cloth in the PX and have uniforms tailored. The cloth bought for overcoats, trousers, breeches, tunics, blouses, and "mundirs" varied in quality and price, but was of a higher wool content than the issue officer's uniform.
- f. Officers had no salvage system - an item was issued for a definite term, and if the item wore out before that time the officer had to buy the item in the PX. Officers did not have to turn in their old issue before receiving the new issue.

If the clothing was damaged in line of duty, the officer did not receive a new free issue ahead of the stipulated time, but was forced to replace the item at his own expense.

EM had to turn in their old issue before receiving a new issue of clothing. Until summer of 1951, if an EM lost, sold, or had stolen any part of his issue, his CO had to pay for the item. It was then changed so that the cost was deducted from the EM's pay.

25X1

there were many thefts of overcoats. It was common practice for EM about to be demobilized to steal new overcoats issued to recruits, leaving their old, worn out coat in exchange. This gave them a servicable overcoat to use in civilian life after being demobilized.

25X1

In general, uniform regulations were very lax and officers could wear all sorts of uniforms that were off shade, non-regulation, etc. Items that were cleaned usually faded; consequently, there was a great lack of uniformity.

- g. Each regiment of the 95th Gds Div had a PX. The PX of the 287th Gds Rifle Regt sold such items as the following:

<u>Item and Quantity</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Price in Schillings</u>	
Cigarettes (20)	Soviet, Bulgarian	2	
Cookies, box	Bulgarian	5-10	
Sugar, kg		5	
Apples, kg		3-4	25X1
Oranges, kg		6-7	
Wool cloth, meter	Czechoslovak	120-240	
Silk, artificial, meter	Czechoslovak	25-50	
Flannel, meter	Czechoslovak	60	
Ladies' and Men's shoes, pr	Czechoslovak	150-300	
Ladies' fur coats, each		2,000-3,000	25X1
Men's leather coats, each	and Czechoslovak(?)	1,200	25X1
Men-s socks, pr		6	25X1
Ladies' stockings, pr	Czechoslovak (?)	25-30	
Gobelin wall tapestry, each		165	25X1

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25X1

Note: these tapestries, about 1.2 x 2.1 m, sold "like hot cake" in the USSR for 1,300 rubles; they were used for bedspreads. They were the most common black market item

25X1

25X1

<u>Item and Quantity</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Price in Schillings</u>	
Lace tablecloth, each		300	25X1
Watches, each		120-800	25X1
Blankets, each		425	25X1
Bed linen		Unk	
Uniform cloth, meter		100-250	
Officer garrison hat, each	Soviet	56	
Officer boots, pr	or Czechoslovak	350	25X1
Radio, each	Hungarian	400-1,000	
Honey, kg	Bulgarian	14	
Soap, each		1½-4	25X1
Candy bar, 100 grams	Czechoslovak	3	
Salami, kg		15-30	25X1

The PX also sold porcelain, glassware, brushes, toilet articles, men's and ladies' underwear, shoe polish, stationery, and household items,

No

fishing tackle, hunting rifles, or cameras were sold.

25X1

25X1

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25X1

25X1

EM pay scales. Privates and privates first class received 30 rubles a month in the USSR; in Austria they received only 40 schillings, in spite of the fact that 30 rubles was equivalent to 210 schillings. They were not credited with any rubles on their accounts in the USSR. Junior sergeants, sergeants, and senior sergeants received 55-165 schillings per month and had 30-60 rubles credited to their account in the USSR. The amount varied with their assignment, such as squad leader, assistant platoon leader, or technical specialist, etc. A non-reenlistee first sergeant received 120 schillings and was credited with 100 rubles each month. A reenlistee (sverkhsrochnik) received 600-1,000 schillings and was credited with 500-1,000 rubles each month.

25X1

some high-ranking reenlistees, such as a first sergeant, received almost as much pay as an officer.

25X1

Officers rank pay was as follows:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Pay</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Pay</u>
Jr Lt	400 rubles	Maj	900 rubles
Lt	500 rubles	Lt Col	1,100 rubles
Sr Lt	600 rubles	Col	1,300 rubles
Capt	700 rubles		

Each officer also received assignment pay which varied with his assigned duties. Assignment pay was 800 rubles per month for a company political officer, 900 rubles for company CO, 1,100 rubles for a battalion CO, and 900-1,100 rubles for battalion staff officers.

25X1

Officers serving in the CGF also received a "Foreign Service Tour" pay in schillings.

25X1

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25X1

Deductions were made from the pay of privates and privates first class for Party or Komsomol dues and statements of charges. Deductions were made from the pay of sergeants for all these items plus bond subscriptions.

25X1

1. Officers and reenlistees were paid on the 15th, 16th, or 17th of each month by the regimental Finance Officer, at his office. No ceremony was involved; the payee merely signed a schilling payroll and a ruble payroll. Officers were paid according to their place in line, without regard to rank or alphabet; however, it was common courtesy to let regimental and battalion officers "buck" the line.

EM were paid on a first come first served basis, without a roll call or regard to rank or alphabet. They were paid by the company commander or first sergeant, who received the money from the regimental Finance Officer. EM did not salute upon receiving their pay, but merely signed the pertinent payrolls. EM were also paid on the 15th, 16th, or 17th of the month.

7.

25X1

B. SOVIET ARMY TRANSPORTATION

1. Organization of Military Transports

a VOSO sleeve emblem worn by the officers described in subpar B 2 b, below. These officers wore the same type of insignia (metallic) on their shoulderboards.

25X1

2. Rail Movements

- b. Loading plans were worked out by the regimental staff officers about four to seven days before an actual move. There was a railroad station commandant at each Austrian railroad station used by Soviet troops (see subpar B 2 e). it was the job of the railroad station commandant to coordinate rail movements with the Austrian RR authorities. only Soviet officers on duty at railroad stations. These officers wore gold shoulderboards with black rank stripes and the VOSO emblem. The VOSO emblem was also worn on the right sleeve, halfway between elbow and shoulder.

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

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25X1

printed placards on the walls of [] regi-
mental and battalion headquarters showing how to
secure Soviet equipment on flatcars. These placards
were presumably printed in Moscow, as they had the
Ministry of Defense letterhead. There were other pla-
cards showing how to place wooden tiers in empty box-
cars to act as sleeping space.

25X1

25X1

In February 1953 []

units from the 287th Gds Rifle Regt entrained
from Steyregg to Allentsteig (N 48-41, E 15-19). About
50 trucks, four SU-76 guns, three towed field kitchens,
all battalion and regimental artillery weapons, and
about 500 officers and EM were loaded in about three
hours. 18. [] it would require about
24 hours fully to load an entire rifle regiment and
about six hours to combat load a rifle regiment. []
combat loading, [] meant taking along a basic load
and leaving all rear services behind with their stores.

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

[] the move described above used the
following railroad cars:

25X1

<u>Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Load</u>
1	Two-axle boxcar	Battalion staff
20	Two-axle boxcar	Twenty officers and EM each
50	Two-axle and four-axle flat- cars	For trucks and artillery pieces. Some personnel remained at all times with the trucks and guns.

Most of the two-axle flatcars carried one truck and
the equipment which it towed (field kitchen or 120-mm
mortar). The SU-76 guns were each loaded on a two-
axle flatcar, while two 57-mm AT guns were loaded on
a flatcar.

25X1

c. [] information on car loading
practices:

25X1

- (1) For loading SU-76 guns, a wooden ramp (see subpar
B 2 c (4)) was placed diagonally, connecting the
loading platform and the flatcar. The gun was
driven across the wooden ramp and turned length-
wise under its own power. It occupied the length
of the car, except for about 1½ m at each end. It
took about 10 minutes completely to load and secure
one SU-76 gun. A two-axle flatcar was used.

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25X1

25X1

- (3) Two portable wooden ramps with iron sheeting on top, each one meter wide, 1.5 m long, and 75 cm wide, were used to drive the SU-76 guns onto the flatcars. These ramps belonged to the Austrian RR and not to the 287th Gds Rifle Regt.
- (4) The trucks were driven directly onto the first flatcar from the concrete loading platform with the aid of the wooden ramps. The loading platform was about 70 m long. Once on the first flatcar, the drivers could drive the entire length of the train from one flatcar to the next with the aid of the wooden ramps. Only the more experienced drivers were capable of driving their trucks and towed equipment diagonally onto the first car, and then jockeying the truck and towed equipment into position.

25X1

- e. [redacted] the following railroad stations used by the CGFA: St. Poelten, Steyregg, Vienna, Baden, Goepfritz near Allentsteig, Mauer Oehling, and Bruck.

25X1

25X1

- f. [redacted] personnel arriving from the USSR changed cars at Chop.

25X1

25X1

3. Motor Transport

- a. As of 1953 the use of motor transport increased. Until 1953 the units going from Urfahr to Allentsteig, a distance of 150-200 km, went by rail; as of 1953 they went by their own organic transportation.

25X1

- b. [redacted] a rifle battalion with supporting units would form one convoy. A convoy which went from Auhof to Allentsteig in August 1953 consisted of the following vehicles. 14.

25X1

No	Type and Comments
12	Trucks - for personnel and equipment. Three to each of four rifle companies
3	Trucks - to MG Co
3-4	Trucks - to Arty Btry
6	Trucks - to 120-mm Mort Btry
4	Trucks - to 57-mm AT Btry

25X1

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25X1

No	Type and Comments
3	Trucks - for carrying supplies and towing three field kitchens
1	Truck - for POL supplies (gasoline drums)
4	SU-76 guns
1	Mobile repair truck
2	Trucks - for Sig Plat of battalion
1	Jeep - for battalion CO
1	Chevrolet truck - for Club Officer; entertainment purposes
1	Studebaker truck - for regimental CP

c. The prescribed distance between vehicles was 50 m, but the actual distance was 20-25 m.

d. Column control was affected by the regimental guides, who were selected by the battalion COs and were personally known to the convoy drivers. The guides were briefed on the various roads and were posted at crossings to regulate traffic with red and white flags. The last truck of the convoy picked up all the guides.

25X1

g. The move described in subpar B 3 b and B 3 c covered 150 km. in eight hours, an average speed of about 20 km per hour. The same distance by rail took a total of 20 hours - two hours to drive to the railroad station, three hours to load, 12 hours enroute (counting the numerous side shuntings) at an average speed of 30 km per hour, one hour to unload, and two hours to drive from the railroad station to Allentsteig.

25X1

C. SOVIET OFFICER'S UNIFORM

25X1

a. Overcoat

The overcoat, which was made of a grayish-brown wool melton material, had five buttons on the right side and six on the left side. The left side had six buttonholes, while only the lapel had a buttonhole on the right side. There were two side pockets with pocket flaps.

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The vent or split tail of the coat was about 59 cm long, with four small brass buttons, the first button being 24 cm from the bottom edge (seam) of the coat. There was a pleat on the back starting about nine centimeters from the collar and running down to the split tail. The back was belted with a 22-cm-long belt fastened with two brass buttons. The coat had only a half lining, of a gray cotton material.

The two collar flashes, which were nine centimeters from the bottom seam to the topmost point of the flash, were magenta with black piping.

The shoulderboards were gold with magenta piping and stripes. The right shoulderboard had three stars in a triangle denoting the rank, but one star was missing from the left shoulderboard. The stars were brass (gold) in color and appearance, but upon closer inspection it was noted that they had been silver coated or plated at some time. Four of the stars had a screw-back attachment, while the fifth had the regular wire fastener.

The shoulder boards were fastened to the coat by means of brass buttons about 18 mm in diameter, with the usual hammer and sickle crest. These buttons were different from those worn on other uniforms noted, in that they had no outer rim around the button and had a more convex appearance.

There were no markings whatsoever in the overcoat.

b. Jacket

The jacket, made of OD-colored gabardine-like material, had five buttons down the front with corresponding buttonholes. It had a full opening down the front. There was a full lining made of a satin-like material. The jacket had two front breast pockets, one on each side, with buttonless pocket flaps, and one inside breast pocket on the left side. The cuffs of the jacket had magenta piping around the upper cuff seam. The stand-up collar had two hooks and eyes for fastening, and magenta piping formed the top seam and forward edges of the collar.

c. Slipover Tunic

The slipover tunic, which was tailored [] was made of a greenish OD gabardine material which seemed to be of a hard-type weave and of better quality than that issued to Soviet troops. The workmanship was much better.

25X1

The 25-cm opening down the front was fastened by five brass buttons (two on the collar), each 14 mm in diameter. There were two breast pockets, one on each side, with pocket flaps fastened by small brass buttons, each 14 mm in diameter.

The collar, which had no piping, had a hand-sewn white plastic liner. It was not a regular issue item, having been purchased and installed by Source.

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25X1

The cuffs, which had magenta piping along the upper cuff seams, were about 7½ cm wide and were fastened by two brass buttons each. The buttons were 14 mm in diameter.

The shoulderboards were gold with magenta piping and stripes. There were two silver-colored stars and one gold-colored star, arranged in a triangle, denoting rank, on each shoulderboard. Upon closer inspection, the gold star proved to have been silver plated; the plating had worn off, giving the star a brass or gold appearance. The button fastening the shoulderboard to the tunic was the same as those on the overcoat (see subpar C 1 a).

d. Breeches

The breeches were of the usual issue blue wool material; there was no magenta piping down the outer leg seam. Straps were affixed to the bottom of each leg opening through which the foot fit, thus holding the breeches' leg down inside the boot. There were no hip pockets; the two front pockets were slanted as on US Army trousers. There were no markings on the breeches.

e. Trousers

The trousers were of the same material as the breeches, except that they seemed to be lighter weight. There was a two-millimeter wide magenta piping sown into the outer seam of each trouser leg. There were no hip pockets, and the two front pockets were the same as on the breeches. There were no markings whatsoever on the trousers.

f. Fur Cap

The outside material of the cap was a gray-brown wool, while the turned-up flaps were of a sheepskin material. The cap lining was made of a gray cotton material. The red star insignia was missing from the cap, which was size 58. There were some markings inside the cap, but they were not legible.

g. Boots

The boots were made of a smooth lightweight black leather with a full white leather lining. They had been well worn and were run down at the heels. They had been half-soled, and upon close inspection it was noted that the half-soles had been both pegged and nailed. The nails were in spots, indicating that they had been added when the pegs, used in repair work, had proved insufficient to hold the half-soles. The pegs seemed to be of some material other than wood.

25X1

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25X1

25X1

h. Sam Browne Belt

The belt was made of brown leather with the usual elongated figure-8 stitching and the open type two-tongue buckle.

25X1

1. Foot Wraps

The foot wraps were made of a heavy white flannel material. The seams along the width seemed to have been ripped, as if both wraps had at one time been one large piece of cloth and had been torn into two separate pieces.

25X1

2. All items were in need of repair: the cuffs of the jacket and tunic were torn or worn through, the lining was worn through and torn on the jacket, some rank stars were missing, and mixed silver and gold stars were worn on the same shoulder-board.

25X1



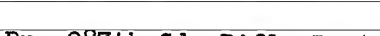
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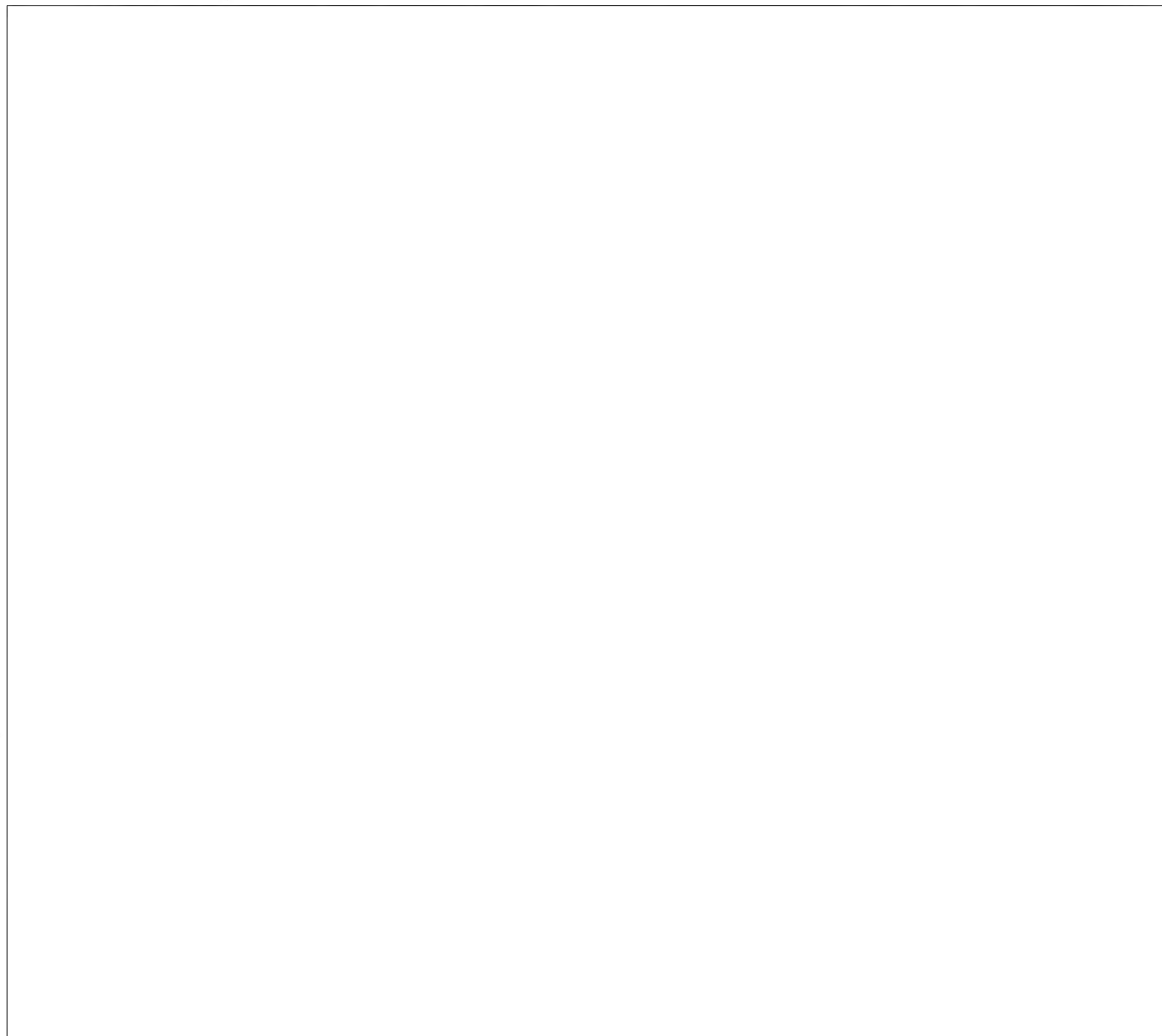
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25X1

3 Encls:

- A.  Actual Organization of Rear Svcs, 25X1
287th Gds Rifle Regt
- B.  Actual Organization of Technical Svcs, 25X1
287th Gds Rifle Regt
- C.  Actual Organization of Rear Svcs, 2d 25X1
Bn, 287th Gds Rifle Regt



25X1

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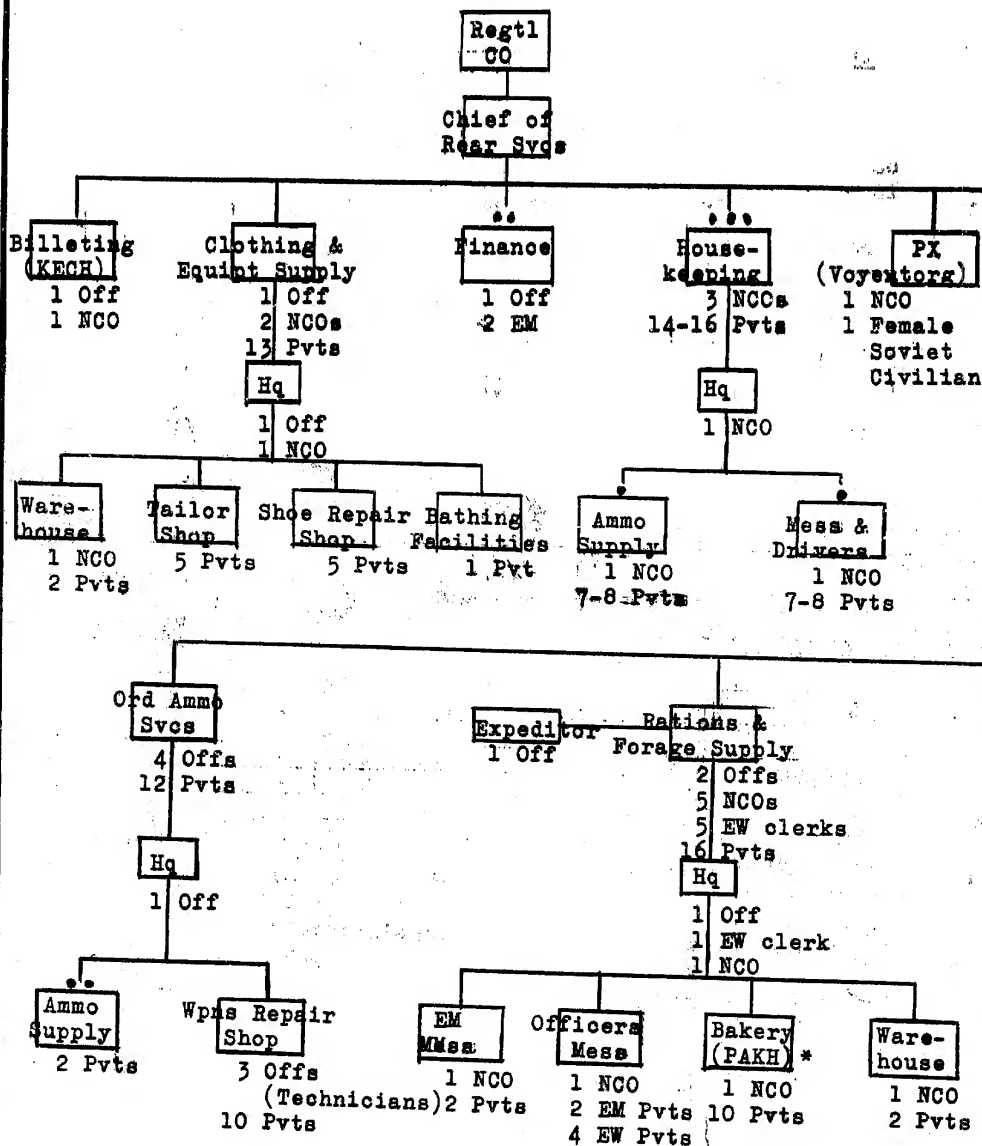
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Enclosure A

Actual Organization of Rear Svcs.

25X1

287th Gds Rifle Regt

Note: This chart shows actual organization; the theoretical peacetime T/O would be almost the same, but with a one-third increase in strength.

25X1

25X1

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25X1

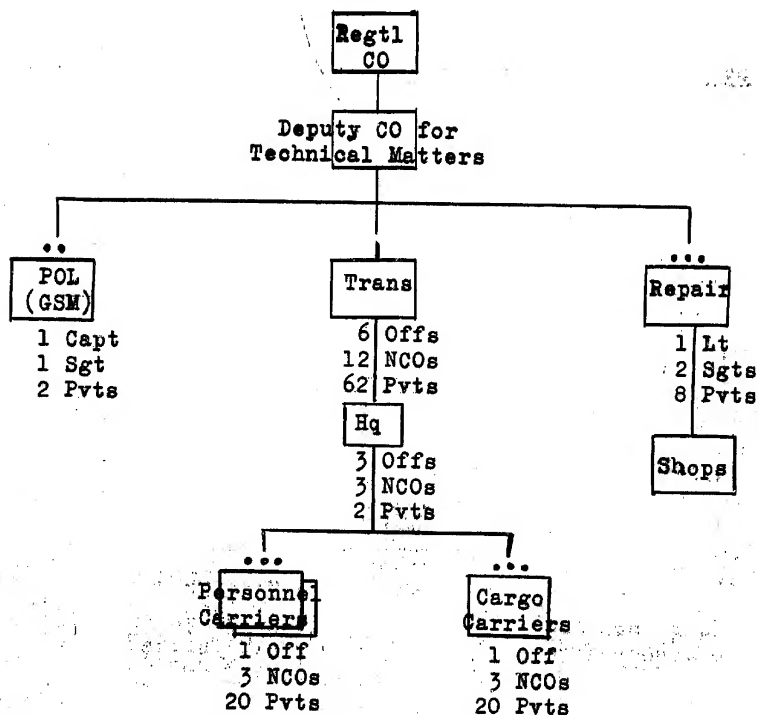
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Enclosure B

Actual Organization of Technical Svcs.

25X1

287th Gds Rifle RegtNotes:

1. This chart shows actual organization, but [redacted] the actual T/O would be the same or reasonably close to this.
2. The POL Sec had two ZIS-5 and one Studebaker fuel truck, estimated 2000-liter capacity.
3. The Repair Plat. (Remontnyy Vzvod) had one Studebaker and one ZIS-5 mobile repair truck, remodeled to contain certain workshops.
4. The Trans Co (Avto-Rota) had a CO, Deputy CO for Political Matters, Deputy CO for Technical Matters, 1st Sgt, Medical NCO and NCO Auto Inspector in company headquarters. Each platoon had 15-20 vehicles (GAZ-63, Studebaker, Ford, ZIS-5), and the CO had a jeep.

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25X1

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25X1

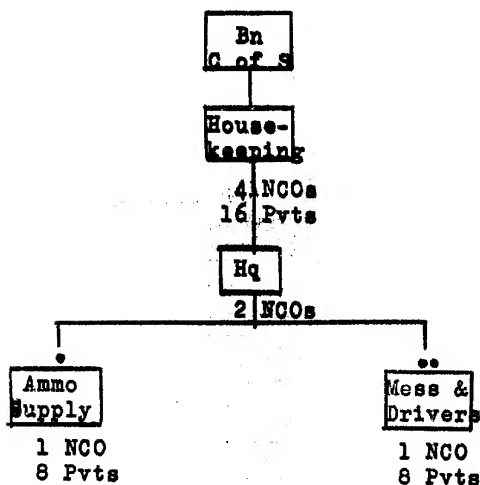
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Enclosure C

Actual Organization of Rear Svcs.

25X1

2d Rifle Bn. 287th Gds Rifle RegtNotes:

1. The Housekeeping Plat (Khozaystvennyy Vzvod) had three ZIS-5 trucks and three field kitchens which were towed by the trucks.
2. The Ammunition Supply Sqd (Otdeleniye Boyepitaniya) was responsible for the ammunition supply of all rifle battalion weapons. The ammunition was obtained from the Ammunition Supply Sec warehouse of the regimental Ord Ammunition Svcs.
3. The Mess Sec and Drivers (Khozaystvennoye Otdeleniye) provided cooks for the regimental EM mess, as there was no mess hall at battalion level. The battalion CO's driver was also assigned to this section. While the direct translation should be "housekeeping" or "service" squad, the above name was used since the unit contained both cooks and drivers.

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